

PERE MARQUETTE.

Since the future of this section of the country is likely to be somewhat affected by the completion of the railroad to Pere Marquette, we take the liberty to ask our citizens to note the following:

Manitowoc, Wisconsin, lies nearly opposite Pere Marquette—the two being separated by Lake Michigan, which at that point is about 60 miles wide. The Manitowoc and Mississippi Railway, upon which considerable work has already been done, and the Port Huron and Saginaw, Marquette and Manitowoc to St. Paul. The completion of the Pere Marquette road is a work in which we must feel a deep interest, for upon the completion of that depends the construction of all at all of the connections to which we have referred. The citizens of Manitowoc are greatly interested in this matter, so much so that on the 15th ult., about 150 persons made an excursion from that place to Pere Marquette, on board the steamer "Gazette," leaving in the night, and returning on the evening of the following day.

At a meeting held on board the steamer a committee was appointed to make a report, the contents of which we find in the Manitowoc Herald. The trip was more than usually interesting, as none of the company, not even the Captain had seen Pere Marquette, or was acquainted with the Michigan shore at that part of Lake Michigan. For some time the vessel wandered in her course, but by aid of a glass the village of Little Sauble was discovered. They soon reached the pier, and a party of the inhabitants who rushed down to see the first craft of the kind that ever visited that place. The town is situated at the mouth of Little Sauble river directly upon the lake, from ten to fifty feet above it, containing a population of from two to three hundred. After a stay of some two hours the steamer was put on her course for Pere Marquette, which lies about three miles south of Little Sauble. There being no pier at that place, a party of eight or ten was sent ashore to make observations. The following is the statement from the committee as substance of the information gained:

"The main settlement at Pere Marquette consists of a steam saw-mill and six or seven other buildings, situated at the northern extremity of Pere Marquette Lake, which is formed by a river of the same name, just at its entrance into Lake Michigan. This lake is about 3 1/2 miles long, and averages about a mile in width. For about half its length it lies parallel to a narrow sand wall or ridge, from ten to eight feet in height, and about two hundred feet through at the base. The entrance from Lake Michigan into Pere Marquette Lake is by a narrow channel cut through the sand ridge, about one hundred and fifty feet long, one hundred feet wide—may easily be widened to three or four hundred feet—has a depth of ten feet, and as we saw it, a current of five miles per hour. The lake being entered is then seen in all its parts, entirely surrounded by hills or highlands, and a perfect look-up against storms from every point of the compass. It has a general depth of from twenty to fifty feet, with deep water close to its shores, and, by cutting off a sand bar in Lake Michigan, may easily be converted into one of the most perfect harbors we have ever seen. Pere Marquette river is about forty miles long. Logs are floated down it for about 30 miles. There are upon it several settlements, and we were informed that about two-thirds of the neighboring country is valuable for farming lands and the balance for pine."

The Manitowoc Herald speaking of the excursion, says:

"The trip has demonstrated—and perhaps not too prematurely—the practicability of a transit route, the ultimate establishment of which depends upon the single contingency of the continuance of water in Lake Michigan. For safety and expedition, it will exceed any other route which can be projected. The natural harbor afforded by Lake Marquette, with its sheltering bluffs and its inlet from Lake Michigan, on one side, and the strait, deep channel of the Manitowoc river on the other, will afford a secure retreat for steamers in the severest weather, and the great reduction in the distance, being twenty-two miles less than from Milwaukee to Grand Haven, is a consideration in all respects important and advantageous."

Of the railroad from that place, the Herald says:

Messrs. Jones and Leups are now the proprietors of the Manitowoc & Mississippi road, and they are making strenuous efforts to place it in the hands of contractors, on terms which will insure its rapid construction."

The Salem Gazette, whilst bitterly denouncing the measures of Gen. Pierce's administration, and even Gen. Pierce, himself "as an enemy to the best interests of his country," is nevertheless quite willing to admit his excellent qualities as a man. It says—

"The social qualities of ex-President Pierce, his amiable spirit, and gentlemanly deportment in private, and the uniform good taste of his public speeches, have always greatly modified the aversion which his unprincipled perversion of public trusts to partisan interests naturally engendered and justified. The public sympathy has also greatly conciliated towards him by the fearful harassment which fell upon him at his entrance upon the Presidential office and by the exemplary relation which he has sustained to the partner of his life in illness and affliction."

The Philadelphia Press says "the greetings of Boston to Franklin Pierce, the spontaneous welcome of Hartford to Thomas H. Seymour, in both of which all parties participated, were indications of the revival of that better spirit in our midst, which in the South so continuously brightens the chain of social intercourse and elevates the sentiment of political antagonism."

A home without a girl is it, is only half blessed; it is an archway without blossoms, and a spring without a song. A house full of sons is like Lebanon with its cedars; but daughters by the roadside are like the roses of Sharon."

THE COURIER.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1859.

MORE TESTIMONY.

Last week we published an extract from the central organ of the Republican party, the Washington Republic, denying in toto the proposition, about which the lesser lights have howled so lustily, that the South insisted upon the re-opening of the Slave trade. Here is an extract from another Republican print, the Philadelphia Bulletin, equally candid and truthful; but such testimony is of little account with the Republicans; their hearts are set on the re-opening of the Slave trade because they have given the lie to their professions so often that even the niggers durst not trust them any more, and unless there is a fresh importation, their "underground railroad" is like to be unemployed altogether, therefore they shriek, and shriek, and are bound to shriek until they get an opportunity to "rescue" one of the genuine "wild Africans," an event which would render complete their stock of political capital for 1860. The Bulletin says:

"Whenever the people of the South have had an opportunity of expressing their views on the subject of the proposed re-opening of the African slave trade, they have decidedly condemned it. The most emphatic condemnation, however, comes from Texas. From that State we learn that Hon. J. H. Reagan's majority for Congress in the fourth district, so far as ascertained, is 20,530—Reagan having 23,967, and Ochiltree 3,437. Ochiltree was in favor of re-opening the African slave trade, and Reagan decidedly opposed to the measure. When the people speak out thus plainly at the polls, noisy politicians, who count upon popularity to be gained by extreme pro-slaveryism, will find it expedient to keep silent."

Says the Free Press:

This candid acknowledgment by so prominent a black republican journal as the Bulletin ought to silence the hundreds of the smaller fry whose chief staple of accusation for some time past has been that the South was preparing to demand the re-opening of the slave-trade, and that the democratic party would accede to the demand.

The simple fact is that if the North were willing that the slave trade should be re-opened, the South would not consent to it. Nothing, in the estimation of her best men and of the masses of her people, could be more suicidal to her interests.

May we now hope that we shall hear nothing more of this bugbear of the re-opening of the slave trade?

THE REGISTRY LAW.

The following is a copy of a notice which we find posted about the streets in handbill form, and published in the columns of the Abolition organ of this city:

NOTICE is hereby given that the several Aldermen of the several Wards, acting as a Board of Registration, under and by virtue of an act entitled "An act further to preserve the purity of elections, and guard against the abuses of the elective franchise, by a registration of voters," approved February 14, 1859, will, on Monday, the 31st day of October, 1859, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, meet at the following places in their respective Wards, and continue in session three consecutive days, and no longer, viz:

In the First Ward, Engine House No. 2.

In the Second Ward, Engine House No. 1.

In the Third Ward, Foundry of Hess & Brother.

When and where all persons entitled to use the elective franchise, under article seven, section one, of the Constitution of the State of Michigan, must register their names to entitle them to the privilege of voting under the act entitled "An act to provide for the purity of elections, &c."

Useless, foolish and unequal for as is this Registry Law—for it is not claimed by Republicans, even, that there is the slightest need for it, save in the cities of Detroit and Port Huron, and in neither of those cities have they ever cast a vote which will warrant them in claiming over three-fourths of the population they do claim—we hold it to be the duty of all good citizens to abide by it, until it is either repealed or declared unconstitutional, as it probably will be. Democrats should see to it, that their names are all properly registered. A respect for the courts and an observance of the laws, however obnoxious, is a marked and distinctive principle of the Democracy, in contradistinction to the "every man his own Supreme Court" dogma, which is now the chief plank of the Republican platform; we call on Democrats, therefore, to attend to this registration nuisance, and of course it will be necessary to submit to all the inconvenience thereof, until such times as it can be properly remedied.

We copy the following synopsis of the law, from the Detroit Tribune:

THE REGISTRY LAW.

A Brief Synopsis of the Privileges and Duties of Electors Under the Law for the Registration of Voters in the Cities for the year 1859.

1. The Board of Registration will meet at the places appointed in the several Wards on the 31st day of October, and continue in session five days, for the registration of all the qualified voters of said Ward.

2. Each person having the qualification required by the Constitution, may have his name registered in a book prepared for the purpose, by applying personally at the Board, or he may request any person who knows him to be a voter to cause his name to be registered.

3. The Registration is effected by writing in the proper book in presence of the Board, the name of the elector, and his residence by the number of his dwelling and the name of the street, if any, and if none a description of the locality where he resides.

4. Each person may write his own name in the register or may have it written by a member of the Board of Registration.

5. Opposite the name of each elector must be the day and year of his registration.

6. The name of each person must be written in full upon the register.

7. None but actual residents of the Ward at the time of registration, and who are qualified voters, can be registered.

8. After the first two days' session of the Board, the members thereof may enter upon the register the name of any person known by them to be at the time an actual resident of the Ward and a qualified elector.

9. To secure a vote at the coming election the name must be registered during the session of the Board commencing on the 31st of October.

10. The name of a person once justly placed on the register, his right to vote so long as he remains a resident thereof.

11. By the registration each elector is placed upon an equal footing. Being justly upon the register, his right to vote is unquestioned, and no further evidence or papers will be required to entitle him to vote. The Registry Law is designed expressly to secure every legal voter in the right to vote unquestioned at the polls, and to exclude illegal voting.

12. No provision is made for registering at the election polls this year, and it is therefore imprudent that every name be registered at the time above specified, if therefore any voter is absent, his neighbor or friend should have his name put on the Register.

QUALIFICATIONS OF VOTERS.

"Article 7, Sec. 1, of the Constitution.

"In all elections, every white male citizen, every white male inhabitant residing in the State on the twenty-fourth day of June, 1835, every white male inhabitant residing in the State on the first of January, 1850, who has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, pursuant to the laws thereof, six months preceding an election, or who has resided in this State, two years and six months, and declared his intention as aforesaid, and every civilized male inhabitant of Indian descent, a native of the United States, and not a member of any tribe, shall be an elector and entitled to vote; but no citizen or inhabitant shall be an elector or entitled to vote at any election, unless he shall be above the age of twenty-one years, and has resided in the State three months, and in the township or ward in which he offers his vote ten days next preceding such election."

THE STATE FAIR.—Which is to be held at Detroit this year, commencing Tuesday, October 4; under the able management of the present efficient officers of the Society, bids fair to rival all former exhibitions. Last year the show was vastly better than it had been any year previous; this year it will no doubt be better still. The Detroit Free Press says:

"The list of premiums, which last year amounted to \$3,975, is increased this year to \$4,069, or nearly \$5,000. Last year there were but four silver medals offered, this year there will be nine. This year there will be six massive silver cups distributed, which have never been done before. The number of diplomas offered is one hundred and ninety. The feeling throughout the State is almost universally favorable towards the Society, and a very greatly increased number of persons have already intimated their intention of being present at the gathering. There seems to be nothing undone on the part of the Society."

THE GREAT EASTERN.—The time for the sailing of the Great Eastern, has been postponed. The following is the latest intelligence as to her movements:

"The Great Eastern is intended to leave her moorings on Tuesday, the 9th inst., and will stay at the Nore to adjust compasses, then proceed to Portland, near Weymouth, and be ready there for the reception of visitors from the 9th to the 15th; she will then start on her trial trip, which it is proposed shall not occupy more than three days, returning to Holyhead. She will remain there for the reception of visitors from Tuesday, the 20th, to Monday, the 26th, both inclusive. Passengers going from Weymouth on the trial trip will be received on board on Friday, the 16th inst. Passengers, parcels and letters for America will be received on board at Holyhead, on Tuesday the 27th, and Wednesday, the 28th inst. The Great Eastern will sail for England from Portland, United States, on the 1st of November. The directors have every confidence that the above arrangements will be adhered to, but should any alteration unavoidably occur, due notice will be given."

UPON the trial trip none but first class passengers would be received; the fares to range from £6 to £10, according to cabin. The fares for the American voyage outward remain as previously published. Return tickets are sold for "a fare and a half."

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE GRAND TRUNK.—We learn from the Boston Argus that, on Thursday last, an Irishman, one of the employees on the Grand Trunk at Mt. Clemens, was suddenly killed by being run over by one of the cars of a gravel train. It appears that the man, whose name we did not learn, was sitting upon the edge of the cars with his legs hanging over the outside; and the cars passed a pile of wool that lay very near the track, the man's legs were caught by the wool, and he drawn from the car and thrown across the track just before one of the wheels which ran directly over his neck, severing his head from his body.

A report has been received from Oregon that Capt. Wallen's command of 140 men was massacred by Snake Indians at Warm Springs, East Cascade Mountains. The report was credited at Fort Dallas.

LEGALIZING PIRACY.

The New York Courier and Enquirer, amidst great professions of candor and fairness, does not scruple to put forth the annexed absurd libel upon the democratic party:

"Now, then, let all republicans, and all men of all parties who are opposed to the extension of slavery and the African slave trade, open their eyes at once to the fact that let the candidate of the democracy be who he may, his election will be tantamount to legalizing PIRACY."

This is a specimen of the rancorous misrepresentations with which the national democracy are assailed. What confidence can the public place in the truth or justice of any accusations from the black-republican press when we find a leading organ, with unusual pretensions to respectability and influence, descending to imputations upon its opponents not only unfounded, but in direct contrariety to the facts?—Wash. Constitution.

IS IT A LEGAL ELECTION?—In the first Ward of this City a special election was held yesterday for Alderman, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the removal of Mr. Estabrook. The Democrats in the Ward looking upon the whole proceeding as illegal, made no nomination, the consequence was, Mr. Eggleston, Republican, was elected unanimously, having received all the votes. The question of legality is the same as has been raised by the Free Press from which we quote:

"The registry law enacted last winter goes on to provide the various ways in which the names of voters shall be registered during the year 1859, and during every year thereafter, and finally declares that no vote shall be received unless the name of the person offering it is duly registered; and the law was to go into effect immediately upon its approval. Now, for the year 1859 no provision is made for registering until October, and then only in cities."

This view of the case places the newly elected Alderman in a decidedly bad fix. The vote of no person, so says the law, shall be received unless his name be duly registered, and as there has been no registration in the Ward, there are of course, no legal voters there. The question is one of importance, for if Mr. Eggleston's election is illegal his official acts will of course be illegal, and "confusion worse confounded" will be the state in which our city government will find itself. The question of the legality of the election will be brought before the council before Mr. Eggleston is allowed to take his seat. Really the "first fruits" of that monument of Republican wisdom and sagacity, the "Registry Law," are very promising.

THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE from Mexico is to the effect that Gen. Degollado was mustering his forces at San Luis Potosi, preliminary to the opening of the campaign. Gen. Marquez, who acts independently of both Conservatives and Liberals, and had possession of \$3,000,000, conducted, destined to be shipped in a British ship-of-war awaiting it at San Blas, was likely to be intercepted by the Liberal forces, who were mustering for the capture of that unpopular leader.

The Liberal Commander at San Blas, Col. Norton, had expressed his resolution not to permit the shipment of the metal before the proper duties had been paid. The Reformers, organ of the Liberal Government at Vera Cruz, denies that the Cabinet of Juarez desire to enlist American troops in the Mexican service. The object of Senor Lerdo's visit to the United States is declared to be confined to the negotiation of a trifling loan.

The execution of the decrees of the Liberal Government, appropriating the Church property, met with no opposition and there was no difficulty in finding eager purchasers for the property wherever offered for sale.

THE CROPS.—The frosts in some localities have destroyed the buckwheat crop and injured the corn. In many places in this vicinity it has done no injury. The potato crop, in consequence of continued drought, is injured, although the late heavy rains will greatly improve late potatoes where the tops are still green.

Farmers are now busy in putting in winter wheat, the late rains enabling them to plow where it was so dry a week ago that a plow would hardly part the earth. We learn that north and east of this place the drought has been much more severe than in this vicinity.—Niles Republican, Sept. 17.

THE annual cotton statement for the year 1858—59 announces that the crop of the season just closed reaches 3,851,481 bales, being 323,636 in excess of the largest year on record, (1855—56). The exports to foreign ports show a considerable increase, particularly to Great Britain, over two million bales having been shipped to that market alone, while the quantity taken for consumption in this country, including burlap, amounts to 927,651 bales, against 595,562 last year. The present season opens with the prospect of a still larger crop.

It is understood that but \$30,000 has to be paid to complete the purchase of Mount Vernon. Under the superintendence of a competent gentleman the out-houses have been repaired; the old paths, almost obliterated, are being traced and cleaned up, and other measures are in progress to arrest the ravages of decay.

The Independent states that the leading silk and fancy dry goods auction houses in New York "hammered off" last year on six months' credit, the enormous amount in value of \$3,000,000 of foreign merchandise, consisting mostly of silks, ribbons and printed goods.

A NOVEL ADVERTISEMENT.—The most

remarkable among the many remarkable advertisements which daily fall under our notice, in hundreds of exchanges from every section of the country, is the one below:

A few is for sale in the meeting house of the first parish of Amherst. The man that owns the right of space just as long as the pew is, from the bottom of the meeting house to the top of roof, and he can go as much higher as he can get. If a man will buy my pew and set it in on Sundays, and repeat and be a good man, he will go to heaven if God lets him go. Let a man start from the right place, let him go right, keep right, do right, and he will go to heaven at last, and my pew is as good a place to start from as any pew in the meeting house.

THE NATIONAL HORSE EXHIBITION at Kalamazoo, which is to come off on the 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th days of October next, promises to be the largest ever held. Flora Temple and Princess will certainly be there, and we doubt not our own county will be fully represented. The citizens of that enterprising place will spare no pains or expense in making it one of the largest and finest ever held.—Coldwater Union.

THE weather has been anything but propitious for late crops during the last few weeks, having been such that every body was in constant apprehension of frosts, but it is believed that crops of all kinds in this county have escaped any material damage, and they may now be regarded as beyond the reach of injury from that source.—Adrian Watchtower, Sept. 16.

The eighth volume of Bancroft's History of the United States is promised in a few weeks.—It will include the period between the battle of Bunker Hill and the final signing of the declaration of independence—the time that tried men's souls.

THE WITHDRAWN LANDS IN MICHIGAN.—In view of the provisions of the Chicago treaty of August 2, 1835, a large body of lands in Indiana county, Michigan, have been withdrawn from market. The Indians by the treaty are entitled to six townships of these lands, and the townships selected have been reported by the Indian Office to the General Land Office; but upon examination, it was found that a large portion of the selected townships had been disposed of by the general government prior to the withdrawal. As the Indians are entitled to full six townships, this deficiency must be made up from the contiguous lands, and until this deficiency selection is reported to the General Land Office, that office will not be able to return to market each of the withdrawn lands as they may be required under the treaty.—Washington States, 6th.

THE MAIL ROBBERY.—A man by the name of James Chambers, arrested by Constable A. C. Babcock on Saturday last, on suspicion of his having perpetrated the mail robbery at the depot, on the morning of the 11th July last. J. Miller, Esq., U. S. District Attorney, and other officers have been on the look out for the thief ever since the day of the robbery, and from the fact that this individual was known to have possession of drafts and papers contained in letters stolen from the mail bag, and other circumstances, it is thought to be certain that the fellow arrested is the guilty culprit. His examination will immediately take place, and will bring to light proof and circumstances of a very positive kind.—Kalamazoo Gazette.

TOM CONWAY'S REPUBLICAN DOCTRINE.—In his speech at Kalamazoo, Mr. Conway said: "Some people on the other side of the river say that they have an inherent right to take a man of my color and sell him as a slave. But I should think they would get into a scrape doing it if they could not show that he was born a slave. We have no inherent rights—Some people on my side of the river say that no man shall take a fugitive slave back from here because he has an inherent right to freedom. There is, I tell you, no such thing as inherent right. All our rights are given us by the compact of the Constitution. We see that the veto power, if it is not given to the President, it is given to the people, and what rights every man in the States shall have."

JEFFERSON.—Last Monday the people of the mining district voted on the adoption of their State constitution. There is but little doubt of its adoption and therefore we have 33 states in the Union and one out of it. Kansas has the veto power. It is now outside probably. Push along the column.

The Jefferson constitution prohibits from holding office any person who shall send or receive a challenge to fight a duel or act as second. Forbids the Legislature passing a bill for divorce. Permits every white male citizen of the United States, of the age of 21 years, and six months a resident of the State, to vote. The Governor has the veto power. It ignores the question of slavery. These are the most noticeable features.

EAST SAILING.—The steamer Petrol, 295 tons, built, then, Capt. W. H. Adams, master, made the unprecedented run of 265 miles, from Monroe, Mich., to Buffalo, in 20 hours, with a full cargo of staves, which sailed at 10 o'clock on Friday last, and arrived in nine feet. This is about as good time as our fastest steamers make, and somewhat ahead of the time usually made by the propellers.

The Petrol came into the harbor yesterday morning about 11 o'clock, during the height of the gale, and brought in her whole cargo without losing a stave. Three other vessels lost their deck loads rounding the light-house, just previous to the entrance of the Petrol.—Buffalo Courier.

THE CROPS.—We have several times spoken of the immense wheat crop realized by the farmers of this county. We have also recorded the result of the recent severe frosts, in the destruction of corn and buckwheat. It was at first supposed, that there would be a failure in the wheat crop in Kent. But this is a mistake. For, although there is no doubt, that the drought and frost will render the corn crop a very meagre one, yet it is not entirely lost. A farmer in Walker township yesterday informed us that he would realize about thirty bushels of corn to the acre, and that the frost had not injured his corn to his neighbor's corn, but, so far as he had learned.—Grand Rapids Eagle.

THE Republicans in Ohio are not as harmonious as doves. Gibbings denounces Corwin for uttering anti-Republican doctrine while the strife between the friends of Chase and Corwin, in nominating candidates for the Legislature, in view of the choice of U. S. Senator, is, also, very sharp; but Chase has the inside track, he says.

SALT WORKS.—Affairs are progressing rapidly at the Salt Works; the well has now reached the depth of 105 feet. The first 60 feet was through a hard lime rock, the balance has mostly been sand rock, and which is the nature of the rock through which they are now drilling.—Grand Rapids Eagle.

GOODRICH WHEAT MARKET.—During the past week over 4,000 bushels of wheat have been brought to our market and sold at an average of 33 cents for Fall, and 30 cents for Spring.—Signal, 12th.

A GOOD PRICE.—It is said that Stevenson the celebrated English engineer, received \$725,000 for a plan of the Victoria Bridge at Montreal.

DIED.—In this city on the 26th inst. Miss CLARISSA FOX, eldest daughter of the late Wm. FOX, aged 19 years.

Church Directory.

CONGREGATIONAL.—Rev. W. C. Smith, at Buena Vista Hall, every Sunday at half past 10 o'clock A. M. and fifteen minutes to 6 o'clock in the evening.

METHODIST.—Rev. J. W. C. Smith, at Buena Vista Hall, at half past 10 o'clock A. M. and half past 7 o'clock in the evening, every Sunday.

LUTHERAN.—Rev. CONRAD VOLZ, every Sunday at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.—Rev. G. B. ENGLER, at the Common Council Room, every Sunday at half past 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.

ATTENTION, PIONEERS.

THE Annual Election of officers of Pioneer Engineers Co. No. 1, will be held at the Engine House, on Wednesday, Oct. 29, 1859, at 7 o'clock P. M., precisely. An entry and full attendance is requested.

By order of the Foreman.

J. H. SPRINGER, Secretary.

NEW STORE.

NEW GOODS, Of every Variety & Style. CHEAP FOR CASH.

At the Brick Store, Corner of

GENESEE AND WATER STREETS, East Saginaw, - - Mich.

AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK

Just Opening, Consisting of

Dry Goods

GROCERIES,

BOOTS & SHOES,

HOSIERY,

YANKEE NOTIONS,

Dress Goods of the Latest

STYLES.

EMBROIDERY, WHITE GOODS,

Small-Ware,

AND AN ENDLESS VARIETY OF NEW GOODS

Just from the Eastern Markets.

CALL AND EXAMINE THE STOCK.

East Saginaw, Sept. 22, 1859.

THE VERY LATEST.

NEW INSTITUTION.

Old Stand of Copeland & Bartow.

M. C. MOWER & CO.,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE

people of this section of the country that they have recently purchased the Grocery Establishment of Messrs. Copeland & Bartow of this City, at which stand they propose to keep constantly on hand a full supply of

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

CORN MEAL, GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED,

VEGETABLES, FRESH BUTTER, CHEESE,

LARD, FRESH MEAT, BEEF,

BURNING FLUID, AND FAMILY SUPPLIES.

In general, which they will sell at as low if not lower rates than they have ever been purchased here.

Our Facilities.

For purchasing all these articles are the very best, being in constant communication with the best agricultural portion of Michigan, by means of our own team.

LUMBERMEN.

Will do well to call on us before completing their outfit for the woods.

A share of patronage is solicited.

E. Sag., Sept. 22, '59. M. C. MOWER & CO.

JAY S. CURTIS & CO.,

Real Estate and Insurance Agency.

EAST SAGINAW, - - MICHIGAN.

Office in Buena Vista Block.

WILL PAY PARTICULAR ATTENTION

to the Buying, Selling, Selection and Location of Lands, with Land Warrants or otherwise.

Improved Farms and City Property Bought and Sold.

Taxes Paid for Non-Residents, &c.

Civil Engineering, Land Surveying, Drafting and Architecture.

SATISFACTORY REFERENCES GIVEN.

JAY S. CURTIS, J. S. C. & CO.

E. W. WIGGINS, A. P. BREWER.

STONE WARE.

MURLIN OSBORN, GENESEE STREET,

opposite Large & Sayre's Furniture Establishment.